

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1879.

CHAS. A. M'CREERY'S BODY DY HIS OWN WISH BURNED TO ASHES

and to that effect he invited a Sun reporter to meet him Mrs. McCreery, and the Rev. George S. Payson at his residence.

"My son, Charles A. McCreery," said Mr. McCreery, was in many respects a remarkable yeing man. He was been in Baltimore, on the line of July. 1855, and two years after went with us to Paris, where he spent his early life. Then he attended a grammar school near Liverpool, where his mother's cousin, the lev. S. C. Armour, was head master. Returning home, he finished his preparatory studies in the Rev. L. B. Le Doux's school at Cornwall, and after spending one year in a public school, entered the College of the City of New York, where he graduated in 1874. Then he went to business with me, and showed much aptitude. He went to Europe several times for us. He was a hard student as well as a good business man, and gave premise of great usefuliness. But he was too ambittous. There were no bounds to the labely he performed, I often expostiglated with him, and told him, but at first in vain. On the 9th of November last he died of consumption, after an illness of over two years. He had from a boy been strongly opposed to the idea of burial. He once sawa gang of workmen reoving the contents of some cemetery and he was herrified at the manner in which the remains were landed. From that time he apposed the ordinary method of burial, when he faron de Palm was cremated and the subject of cremation was cremated and the subject of c

in he promise. It was too painful for me to know, But he tried to convince me that it shest and srid: You know, mother, that it intunscriptural."

We'l continued Mr. McTreery, "nothing ore was said about the ratter to me until or his death. Then we found in his desk a per cutaining some requeste, among them following:"

has been as aged, every peachle effort should be made to have up body borned.

"This request coming in this way, we did not think were, tid possibly refuse, although it was exceedingly painful for us to accede to it. Not that I am so opposed to cremation, but it was going against my whole education and the custons of my forefathers. But I made up my mind that his request must be carried out at all events, and then the question arous how best to do it. He had requested that there be no publicity attached to the matter, and we were certainly anxious to keep the matter quiet; but whether we could do it openly or quietly, we were bound to carry out our son's wishes. Mrs. McCreery and myself found that we could take no partin thearrangements. Our feelings would not permit us to do anything, and so the whole arrangements were turned over to my eldest son J. Crawford McCreery, and our paster here. Mr. Payson. After Charlie's death the body was placed in a learnettically senied metallic coffin, from which the sir was exil usted, and that placed in a woolen coffin, and deposited in the receiving wall in Wootlaw Cemetery. Mr. Payson will tell you all the rest."

Mr. Payson, who for five years has been the

Wooslawn Cemetery. Bir. Payson will tell you all the rest."

Mr. Payson, who for five years has been the pustor of the Presbyterian Church in Inwood, a smail, element, scholarly looking young man, said: I agree with Mr. Medreery that it is best to have no more concealment. I now know what cremation is, and I am glad to have an opportunity of speaking of it. I was with Churlie much throughouthis illness, and he talked frankly with me. He loathed the idea of ordinary burial and spoke in the strongest terms against it. He said that the idea of being put into the earth, there to decay, and possibly to have his bones cut into by laborers laying out new greets, was horrible. He believed in cremation and he said to me: I am guite sure that if my father know my wishes he would go

Yes, and I would," exclaimed Mr. McCreery, After I made known his wishes to Mr. Me-

friends here, and it was only after much mental stryggle that I came to the conconclusion that it was my duty to accept the responsibility. We reached Pittsburgh at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning, and at 11's Washington.

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HOW TO AVOID A PANIC.

THE SALUTARY LESSON OF A SUDDEN

FIRE IN THE PARK THEATRE.

Presence of Mind of the Actors, Theatre Attaches, and a Polleeman that Perhaps Raved
Some Lives and Certainty Many Limbs.

Fire was discovered by Ticket Taker Wall in the Park Theatre at a few minutes past o'clock hast evening. Within six minutes the audience had, without excitement, vacated the building, the people on the stage had passed quiety out, and very soon after the fire was entirely under control. After it was all over, and there was a breathing spell for those who had been laboring to check the slight flames, people began to realize that coolness and presence of mind had prevented an audience of some 700 people from becoming uanter.

who had been laboring to check the slight flames, popple began to realize that coolness and presence of mind had prevented an audience of some 700 people from becoming usnic stricken. The perfect self-possession with which everybody retired, and the freedom from accident of any kind, afforded the strongest proof, Manager Abbey said, of the possibility of clearing any theatre that is properly constructed, in times of sudden emergency, without panic, given that the people in authority kept their heads.

The attention of the ticket agent, Mr. Wall, was called to a little frings of flame that was darting up between the cracks of the landing by the main entrance. Mr. Wall acted promptly. It was the work of an instant to open the iron gates and then to slip around to the stage entrance on Twenty-second street, and to give the stage alarm which brought the attachés with buckets, fire extinguishers and axes to the place indicated by him. While this was going on the audience were quiety listening to the words of the play, and not until some moments after every actor was apprised that some sort of a fire, groat or small, was threatening the building, did the audience where there was a fire alarm. Both gentlemen an instant after every actor was apprised that some sort of a fire, groat or small, was threatening the building, did the audience where there was a fire alarm. Both gentlemen an instant after every actor was apprised that some sort of a fire, groat or small, was threatening the building, did the audience were making vain attempts to somether the fire alarm. Both gentlemen an instant after every making an attempt to somether the fire alarm. Both gentlemen an instant after every making vain attempts to somether the fire alarm. Both gentlemen an instant after every making vain attempts to somether the fire alarm. Both gentlemen an instant after every making vain attempts to somether the fire alarm. Both gentlemen an instant after every making vain a seat and told the stage by the actors in the winter of the fire ala

DISCUSSING THE EXODUS.

ITS CAUSES AND POSSIBLE RESULTS CONSIDERED IN THE SENATE.

The Condition of the Negro in the South Ex-plained by Southern Senators-Frank Ad-missions by Democrats and Republicans. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The Senate took up the resolution offered by Mr. Voorhees on Monday last for the appointment of a commit-tee to investigate the causes of the emigration of blacks from the Southern to the Northern States. Mr. Voorhees, in speaking on his resolution, said if it were true, as alleged, that this movement was caused by unjust political treatment of the negroes, it was well to learn that fact. If, on the other hand, it was the result of an organized conspiracy by designing men. It was also well to know that fact. Indiana was open to all legitimate settlers, but she did not desire to be colonized through the operations of emigration agencies any more than Callfornia wished to be so colonized by Chinese. Indiana was quite fully populated and there was no land to give away there. The negroes were evidently being deceived, and it was in the interest of humanity that he offered his resolution. If he were nemated by political motives, he would welcome this emigration which could only eventually result in good for the Democratic party by bringing these voters to Indiana. He thought the amendment proposed by Mr. Windom instructing the Committee to inquire whether it was advisable for the Government to provide separate territories for the blacks where they could exercise their con-stitutional rights, &c., was at least premature, stitutional rights, &c., was at least premature, It was better to let the Committee choose their own method of reporting their conclusions.

Mr. Hill (Dem., Ga.) said he was tired of these Congressional investigations into every little question which came up. He thought this negro emigration question would satis itself. The negro was no longer a ward. He was free to go where he pleased. The talk about the causes of this movement was all gammon. He did not charge that his friends from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) and Minnessois (Mr. Windom) were insincere, but the general talk was all gammon. The colored people were contented in direct proportion to the time the Southern States had been freed from carpet bag rule. The number of colored school children and yearly increased in Georgia until now there were 68,000, and perhaps this year 90,009. By the tax books it appears that the colored people of Georgia owned over 45,000,000 in real property.

Mr. Conkiling—How did they get it?

MUST THE UTES GO?

The House in Lively Discussion on the Soblect-Mr. Helford's Warning.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 18 .- The House discussed the Senate resolution, reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs, in relation to the removal of the Ute Indians from their reservaion in Colorado. The resolution provides for the appointment of a commission to enter into an agreement with such of the Utes as have not forfelted their rights under existing treaties for the extinguishment of their title to so much of their reservation in said State as may be deemed necessary or desirable by the Commisdeemed necessary or desirable by the Commission, and for their removal or settlement in some suitable place in Colorado. The resolution provides for obtaining the consent of the Indians under the treaty for their removal, and that no agreement with the tribe shall be valid unless ratified by three-fourths of the adult male Indians who have not forfatted their treaty rights. Mr. Springer and Mr. Belford opened the discussion with an attack upon indians in general. The Illinois geniterman did not believe in making treaties with Indians as equals, and per se he favored breaking them whenever it was advantageous to do so, Mr. Belford recited how the Indians had been driven from their native lands from the time of the first settlements of the whites in Virginia and Massachusetts. He thought the time of the first settlements of the whites in Virginia and Massachusetts. He thought the time had come to oust their removal pleaded the outrages which have for the last century been committed on the Indians everywhere. He was opposed to treating with Indians at all after they had conducted themselves as the Utes have done. Unloss the Utes were removed, Mr. Belford said, ten thousant miners would be upon their reservation in the spring, and the Government would be powerless to remove them.

Mr. Hooker of Mississippi made an elequent appears in behalf of the Indians. He provised against the attempt of the House to destroy the treaty made w. he the Utes without first having obtained their consent. He characterized the resolution as an ignoble pretext to this this southern Utes off their land because the White should be provided to the motion. This vote indicated that the House is disposed to give the subject fair consideration, and will not pass any resolution which will take unfair advantage of the Utes, Mr. Conger said that the arguments in favor of the passage of the resolution were a recital of all the rescalition which will take unfair advantage of the Utes. Mr. Conger said that the arguments in favor of the passage of th sion, and for their removal or settlement

THE DECISION IN MAINE.

THE STRICT LETTER OF THE CONSTITU-TION AND THE LAWS.

Both Branches of the Legislature Anti-Re-

publican - An Indignation Meeting Called in Showhegan - Indignation Elsewhere. BOSTON, Dec. 16.-A despatch from Skowhegan. Me., says that the counting out of that town at Augusta is the only topic of conversation in the streets, and is denounced by Demo-crats as well as Republicans. An indignation meeting has been called for Saturday evening

at Coburn Hall.
A telegram from Farmington mentions the prevalence of great indignation there.

The Mayor and Alderman of Bockland adopt-

ed a resolution to-night condemning severely the action of the Governor and Council, and declaring as the sense of the Board: That by such arbitrary and nawarranned action in thus

attempting to until the will of the people, the Governor and Council reflect discretil on our State and distincts to the newlet, and justly ment the concommation of all some properties of the result of the concommation of all some properties with others in asserting their right to the positions to which they were elected.

These resolutions were adopted by a vote of 5 to 2, Alderman Mehan, Democrat, voting with the four Republican members of the Board.

Mr. E. F. Fillsbury, who is recognized in
Maine as the leader of the Democratic party
there, publishes the following letter:

the four Republican members of the Board.

Mr. E. F. Fillsbury, who is recognized in Maine as the leader of the Democratic party there, publishes the following letter:

"Aucusta, Mc, Dec, 18.

"The apparent Republican majority for members of the Legislature was occasioned by wholessie systematic bribery, buildering, and fraud. There was a possible majority for Governor in opposition to the Republicans in many districts, giving it usets majority of Governor. The Republicans accessed in getting a majority of the members of the Legislature by trickery and offer frauds. The Governor and Council have not based their setten in these frauds in any instance, not inving inrediction, but they have strictly followed the Constitution, and thrown out such returns as were fatuly describe, whether Republican of Democratic.

The some countries more Democratic than 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5,

ARMY OFFICERS FIGURING.

Capt. Tremsine Shot in the Pinger by Major Smith of the Sincteenth Infantry. CHICAGO, Dec. 13 .- Concerning the shooting affray between Brevet Major Jacob H. Smith of the Ninth Infantry and Capt, William S. Tre-mana of the same regiment at the Clifton House this city, yester my, all the officers here decline to speak. Dr. Tremaine is lodged at the residence of Dr. Speneer, the Surgeon on Sheridan's staff. It is understood that Tremaine was shot only in one along, and that the member has been amputated. Major and Mrs. Smith were invited to leave the Chitton House immediately after the development of the scandal, and readily compiled, going to the house of a friend some distance in the country. No complaints have yet been made to the police, and its probable that none will be. The bellet is proving that the original statement of all the parties that Major Smith suspected the Doctor and his wife without sufficient enuse was correct. Both of the officers have been stationed at Fort Dodge. Cipt. Tremaine was Surgeon of the Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers during the war. e speak. Dr. Tremaine is lodged at the resi-

THE LATEST OLD BORLD NEWS.

An Emperov's Satisfaction.

VIENNA, Dec. 18.-The Emperor Francis Joeph, replying to an address from the delegations to day, and: "My relations with all toreign powers are most cled from its programme all demands in the countries, absolutely required by the interests of the This seems a declaration in favor of the army bill.

The Spanish Government and the Minority. Madrido, Dec. 18. - In the Chamber of Deputies to day the Minister of the Interior, in reply to an inter-pellar, and the medicarty said the deverment had a 4 interior to offere the interior, and that is that reach again to obtain the will have all this to that reach a second in medical to invertible the thomas in where to the medical interior declare that no exchanging a 11 he given to the minister, and that he is those a will adjourn until the 10th in source.

An Appeal in Behalf of Irish Sufferers. LONDON, Dec. 19.—The Duchess of Mark-cesure, wie of the Lord Lieutesont of Ireland, writes a the Times that she intends to start a relief fund for

offerers in Ireland, and any also excentilizations. Sho have White the present distress actual or possible, is of for a moment comparation to that of 187, shill un-antically in parts of kerry distress Sign, Wayo, Ros-summer Boso as and Cost, there will be extreme mis-cy and culterior among the poor. Why the Millists are Not Crushed.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A letter to the Cologue from St Petersburg asserts that the reason the circ have so little success in discovering the Nikhitsta in

that the exit is holden where the pelice do not wenture to hose. The consistances six he be found in the drawing froms of the rich nod notice frence a poince to the em-phose a vious toward whose very circle these people carry on their games is powerless against the Nimbras. Asking for Higher Wages. LONDON, Dec. 18.-In consequence of the re-

vival in the cotton trade, a meeting of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Deroyshire weavers was hold at Blackburn years day, and residences were passed to apply for an innuclate rase of worse. In places where the wayers are paid intent per centum below the standard hat, the complexity with the nation to restate the wages to the rate prevaining below the reduction last year.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit.

The suits begun by the Attorney-General in the Supreme Court in Kings County against the Brooklyn Bessered Ballway Courty, at the replication property where a full the tools in the best the county of the order of Justice Paril, or medical of the Attorney-to-meral, and in within hingstide new destructs the compution of the Hages Favors a Third Term for Grant.

Mr. David Leavitt's Hiness.

PROVIDESCO. R. L., Dec. 18.—Gov. Van Zandt

Mr. David Loavid, an old northing of this city to make year treatment of the Australia Lating to the Mr. Too Australia Lating the Loavid Mr. Too Australia Lating the Communication of the Science in West David pull street. He is respected of aga.

The Signal Office Prediction. For Mintle States and New England easterly what so a court clouds or party thank with a state of party and the court of th